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# **ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

## **MANAGERS**

OF THE

# **PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION**

FOR THE

## **INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.**

Presented to the Contributors, March, 1844.



**PHILADELPHIA:**

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1844.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONTRIBUTORS

AT THEIR

ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 4, 1844.

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AT the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," held at the Institution, March 4, 1844,

JACOB SNIDER, Jr. Esq. was called to the Chair, and DAVID B. TOWER appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read.

The Annual Report of the Board of Managers was then submitted to the Contributors, with the Report of the Treasurer, and his detailed statement of the receipts from the "Birch Legacy," the Report of the Committee of Audit and Inspection, and the Report of the Committee of Finance. A letter was also submitted from the Rev. C. H. Gutzlaff, Missionary in China.

*On motion, resolved,* That the Report, with the accompanying documents, be referred to the next Board of Managers, to be printed.

*Resolved,* That the Principal be requested to send a copy of the Annual Report to each of the Contributors.

*Resolved,* That the Contributors now proceed to elect a Board of Managers for the ensuing year.

Messrs. J. G. Morris and A. G. Waterman having been appointed tellers by the Chair, the election was held, and the tellers reported that the following gentlemen were duly elected Officers and Managers of the Institution:—

*President.*

BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS.

*Vice-Presidents.*

ROBERT M. PATTERSON,	SAMUEL BRECK,
A. DALLAS BACHE,	JOHN U. FRALEY.

*Treasurer.*

GEORGE W. EDELMAN.

*Corresponding Secretary.*

J. FRANCIS FISHER.

*Recording Secretary.*

THEODORE CUYLER.

*Consulting Physician.*

CHARLES D. MEIGS.

*Visiting Physicians.*

ANTHONY E. STOCKER,      WILLIAM B. PAGE.

*Managers.*

JOHN K. KANE,  
ALBERT G. WATERMAN,  
EDWARD KING,  
FRANKLIN PEALE,  
FREDERICK FRALEY,  
THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE,

JACOB G. MORRIS,  
PETER M'CALL,  
JOHN C. CRESSON,  
ROBLEY DUNGLISON,  
WILLIAM H. DILLINGHAM,  
JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK.

[Adjourned.]

JACOB SNIDER, Jr., *Chairman.*

DAVID B. TOWER, *Secretary.*

## COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

### FINANCE.

Samuel Breck,      John K. Kane,  
Frederick Fraley.

### ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Franklin Peale,      John U. Fraley,  
Jonas R. M'Clintock.

### INSTRUCTION.

Robert M. Patterson,      Robley Dunglison,  
J. Francis Fisher,      John C. Cresson.  
Peter M'Call,

### HOUSEHOLD.

Albert G. Waterman,      Jacob G. Morris,  
Thomas S. Kirkbride,      William H. Dillingham.  
Edward King,

### FEMALE VISITERS.

Mrs. B. W. Richards,      Mrs. J. K. Kane,  
Mrs. C. D. Meigs,      Mrs. A. G. Waterman,  
Mrs. R. M. Patterson,      Mrs. S. Breck.

## REPORT.

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THE Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, beg leave to present the Annual Report required by the charter, in the words of a communication made to them by the Principal, Mr. David B. Tower, "on the condition, progress, and prospects of the Institution." This communication embraces an account of the operations during the past year, presents many important views and suggestions, and leaves little for the Board to add, except to express the entire satisfaction which the Principal has given to them, by the zeal, skill, devotion, and untiring industry, with which he has performed his arduous and responsible duties.

"In reviewing the many blessings of the past year, none calls for deeper gratitude than the continued health of the pupils.\* In this respect, a yearly improvement may be safely anticipated; since exercise in the open air is rigidly exacted from all, and fewer pupils are now admitted with constitutions worn out by the rust of inactivity. If the physical development be fully completed before the loss of sight, there will be less liability to disease, unless exercise be neglected. Adjoining land, in the rear of the Institution, has lately been purchased, and facilities will thus be afforded for a greater variety of gymnastic exercises. All, who have lately been admitted as regular pupils, are young. Their natural activity not yet lost in premature decrepitude, and no longer subjected to the disadvantage of seeing associates, they

\* Since writing the above, our little community has been called to mourn the loss of Briece Henderson, aged 10 years, from "Searlatina Maligna." The fruits of religious instruction were strikingly apparent during his illness, and his sufferings were soothed by those high and holy consolations, which spring only from well grounded hopes of a better world. This was his second year, and he had, from choice, spent his summer vacation in reading through the whole Bible.

are as ready for out-door plays and active sports, as other children of the same age; and they will generally enjoy the same degree of health, if the means be not withheld. The commendable exertions, made by some of feeblar physical development, requiring great self-denial in overcoming inveterate habits and bodily lassitude, have already been productive of much good, and indicate a prospective resuscitation.

Few parents have the firmness and moral courage to train a blind child as they would a seeing one. Their affection is evinced, not in steady and persevering efforts for the child's ultimate good, but too often in excessive indulgence. All incitements to bodily activity are carefully withheld, and all buoyancy of spirits constantly repressed, in anxious fear for its safety, till the poor child, constantly accustomed to commiserating tones and language, far from acquiring the self-reliance necessary to its peculiar condition, becomes listless, indifferent, and often abjectly helpless. The innocent victim is further exposed to the injudicious remarks of friends and strangers, moved by pity for one whom they regard as excluded from the paradise of the world.

Let a child grow up to manhood under such influences, and it would be a wonder indeed, if querulousness and discontent, unpleasant manners and disagreeable habits were not the results. Where would be the patience, the industry, and the energy requisite for success in study? The effort to overcome habitual indolence would be too irksome to be long continued; and if compulsory at that age, the example would prove injurious, and mar the daily comfort of many. Partial success might, in many cases, attend the means used to instruct such; but not proportionate to the exertions of the teacher, even when seconded by the earnest wishes of the learner. But where neither a love of study, nor a sense of duty can be called into action, in one who has passed from childhood to manhood surrounded by the influences already alluded to, it would be well that his time should be exclusively given to some mechanical employment, since no adequate good would result from other instruction, however efficient. Furthermore, the discipline, indispensable in every well regulated institution, might be deemed an irksome and a useless restraint, even if his ignorance did not convert it into an encroachment upon his personal rights, derogatory to his individual dignity. He would submit with an ill grace to rules, that inter-

fered with all his previous habits, and that appeared to him useless, and his disaffection would not have a very happy influence on his younger associates. Though a conscious burthen to his friends and the public, he would be extremely averse to any physical or mental exertion, even with a reasonable prospect in view of independence and usefulness. But let him be placed under instruction in some mechanical employment; even if the object be not defeated by instability and lack of energy, and if the degree of skill requisite for an independent self-support be attained, still is there not a strong probability that, from the force of old habits, he would trust again to the pity of his friends and the public, and would sooner fling himself on their sympathies, than depend on his own labours for a maintenance? Where the physical, mental, and moral energies had been so long dormant, what different result could reasonably be anticipated? This is supposing an extreme case; but the late excursion through the State [Appendix No. IV.] has shown that the approximations are not rare, and has produced the further conviction, that extra effort should be made in other parts of the State, to rescue those, who are yet young, from a similar condition, whenever the Legislature will provide means for their education. From the preceding observations, it may then be inferred, that it is highly essential to the prosperity and usefulness of such institutions, that pupils should be received, as soon as they are capable of reaping the full benefit of the contemplated course of instruction.

Since provision is not yet made for the education of all the blind, those should be selected, who will probably best improve the opportunity afforded for mental and moral culture, for honourable independence and usefulness. Not that manhood should be excluded, when the means are ample, from a participation in the benefits of the Institution: but, in all cases, the character should, in justice to the younger members, be subjected to a rigid scrutiny, their time given to some mechanical employment as a means of future support, and their term of continuance cease, whenever their influence is doubtful, or their progress unsatisfactory.

In case means should be provided for the education of all, as humanity and justice demand, it will be found conducive to the welfare of the young, and the happiness of the older pupils, that they should, as far as possible, be kept separate. This separa-



tion, so desirable, can, even now, with little cost, be attained, since the late purchase of adjoining land and buildings. If the reasons for such a step are not sufficiently obvious, they can be fully stated on a future occasion.

A few years only have elapsed, since the pioneers in this noble charity first met to consult upon a doubtful experiment—the education of a neglected portion of our race, to be found moping in hidden corners, or degraded by the wayside, or vegetating in almshouses. Freely did those almoners of divine bounty contribute their time and resources, and anxiously did they wait for a successful issue. The experiment, thanks to the warm-hearted devotion of a Friedlander here, and a Howe in New England! is no longer regarded as doubtful. Still, many of its early friends and their benevolent successors are looking with fond anticipations, not unmixed with fears, to those who have gone forth from the Institution, for the fruits of their generosity—for prudence, moral and intellectual refinement, purity and integrity of character, and decided efforts to acquire an honourable independence, as proofs that their liberality has not been in vain. Some of these fruits they have a right to expect; and it will be the pride of the Institution that such should be exhibited in the lives of all who have enjoyed its privileges. This will increase the confidence in its utility, and commend it to the further efforts of the benevolent, till its extended resources shall suffice for all who need its aid. On the other hand, an act of folly or imprudence, that may bear even the outward semblance of a selfish disregard of duty to an Institution, which has rescued them from ignorance and degradation, will occasion much grief to the friends who have freely lavished time and money in its support. Such selfishness, exhibiting a deficiency of moral principle, and a total want of sympathy for their fellows in misfortune, would deeply injure the usefulness of the Institution. How important, then, that they should be fully impressed with their obligations and responsibility, and with the solicitude which is felt, that they should manifest at least an ordinary share of wisdom and prudence in their conduct, and that full success should attend their exertions.

In eleemosynary institutions, in consequence of the broad principles of charity on which they are based, trial must sometimes be made of those, whom no human efforts can rescue from the



evil effects of vicious habits, and who must, sooner or later, be excluded. The quiet dismissal of such persons, without public disgrace, gives them the power to claim connexion with an Institution, while their conduct is seriously injuring its reputation. Simple justice requires that the public should be cautioned against such impostors, who, under pretence of showing what education can do for the blind, and of aiding the Institution, beg by means of exhibitions, or take collections, palming themselves on the kindness of an abused community, and exciting, by their whole deportment, the most unjust prejudices against the blind. While the pupils were travelling through the State, with their teachers, during the summer vacation, few places were found which had not been thus visited; and not a little effort was required to remove impressions so prejudicial to the usefulness of the Institution, and to the interests of the afflicted portion of the community, for whose benefit it was designed. Nor was this one of the least advantages gained by their travels.

The primary object of that excursion was to afford proof to the citizens, that the blind, by the deprivation of one sense, were not necessarily shut out from all participation in the enjoyments of life, any more than they were debarred from intellectual cultivation or moral excellence. Proof, that by mechanical employments many were capable of earning an independent livelihood, while others were fully competent to give thorough instruction in vocal and instrumental music, could they find an opportunity to make use of their talents and acquirements. Such evidence, that the sightless could be rendered useful and happy by a suitable education, while it enlisted public sympathy in a work of benevolence, and established their claim to a common birthright, would, it was thought, satisfy the most rigid political economist of the practical utility of supplying all the blind in the State with the means of instruction. An intelligent and upright community, thus convinced of their efficiency and policy, would no more withhold those means, than would the philanthropist and Christian refuse to recognise the sightless as objects of benevolence and charity.

Another purpose was, to arouse general attention to this subject in the neighbourhood of all the places visited, that the wise and the good might be interested to search out the blind, to combat existing prejudice and incredulity, and to rescue from a de-

grading dependence, the neglected, or the recipients of an unwilling charity.

The necessity for this may be deduced from the fact, strange as it may seem, that in one place visited, when public inquiry, the first day, did not result in ascertaining the existence of one blind person, no less than three were found before leaving it.

One instance of the prejudice and incredulity of parents will suffice. The mother of a blind boy, whose circumstances and situation in life prevented her from giving him even ordinary attention, declared she would cut her right arm from her body sooner than permit him to go to the Institution. That boy, with her free consent, is now a pupil, happy in school hours, and still more joyous when let loose for play, where his shouts and laughter are almost deafening.

There is good reason to believe that the objects proposed were fully accomplished by that excursion; and no little satisfaction is derived from the unexpected success of a journey of twelve weeks to the remotest corners of the State, without expense to the Institution. Not a few hereafter, as in darkness they quietly peruse the Holy Word, will have cause to rejoice at the interest, which, excited by that visit, has snatched them from groping in ignorance, and placed them within the reach of instruction's voice. Eleven young pupils, obtained during that journey from distant parts of the Commonwealth, now, in the intervals of study, make the premises ring with their merry laugh and the noise of their active sports.

Of the twenty-five pupils admitted within the year, all but three are young; requiring more attention, it is true, but also capable of deriving greater benefit from the regular course of instruction, and of affording, finally, a fairer test of the usefulness of the Institution.

Fifteen pupils have been regularly discharged during the year. Some of these are giving instruction in vocal and instrumental music; one, in addition to this, is teaching a family school, and others are working at their several trades. Their prospects are sufficiently encouraging, and they, at least, have little doubt of the permanency of their success. Several more will leave soon to maintain themselves in their native places, by making use of what they have learned in the Institution. Their success will be a further practical demonstration of the utility of educating the

blind, and, consequently, of the moral obligation resting upon the community to extend these advantages to all. Never has the prospect of successful employment been so encouraging to the pupils, nor the reward for industry and skill appeared so certain as at the present time. Many suitable locations for the blind were found in travelling through the State. Some of these are already taken, and others are reserved for any pupils who may be prepared for such situations.

The indigent pupils already admitted are four more than the number which the Commonwealth has agreed to support; and many others, from the extreme western part of the State, will be here in the spring, who are just now of a suitable age to be educated to the greatest advantage, and who ought not, in all humanity and justice, to be rejected, nor sent back to wait for vacancies, till age has incapacitated them for regular and profitable instruction. The policy of asking an increased appropriation from the State, under its present embarrassments, is, at least, questionable; but, if the appropriation be not enlarged, common justice will require that those who have enjoyed, on State charity, the advantages of the Institution for six or seven years, especially if they are old and have friends to aid them, should yield a share of the State bounty to those, who may otherwise be entirely excluded, although their claims on this charity are much stronger, and their necessities more urgent.

Those, who cannot depend on the aid of relatives or friends, and who have none to welcome them back, will need the fostering care of the Institution to stand in the place of a parent, and to provide a "Home," where the blind, in each other's society, may enjoy advantages and comforts which they could not find elsewhere, and yet may feel that they are independent, and supporting themselves by their own industry.

The peculiar consolations, which the female pupils derive from their intercourse with each other, associated by the strong bonds of sympathy in a common misfortune, and bound together by long companionship, render any separation, when their legal time has expired, a task extremely trying to those in charge of them. The departure of a companion is a common loss, deeply felt by the little community left; while the pupil away from the Institution, though surrounded by her friends, often pines for the loved companions with whom, for many a year, she held sweet inter-

course in their common pursuits. And where is the blind orphan to go, when she leaves those who have loved her the more for her very helplessness? Will her forlorn and destitute condition appeal in vain to human sympathy? Happy he, whose wealth will enable him to endow a "Home" for the fatherless and friendless blind, where their days may be spent in cheerful labour, and in invoking blessings on their benefactor.

In the Moral and Intellectual Department, the assigned course of study contemplates for all, as far as practicable, the usual instruction given to the seeing, varied only by the peculiar circumstances and wants of the pupil. A few are pursuing the higher branches embraced in an English course of collegiate instruction, and two of these are preparing for the University. They will continue their studies as far as talents and industry warrant, for the purpose of preparing them to teach, should they possess the other requisite qualifications. The first two or three years in the Institution are chiefly devoted to study; in the middle part of the course, one half of the time is assigned to study, the other to music and work; and the last two years are almost exclusively given to the pursuit or pursuits, from which they are to derive their future support. These arrangements are general, to be modified by the age of the pupil, and graduated to suit his particular circumstances. His progress is sometimes slow indeed, as he has to contend with many difficulties and surmount many obstacles of which the seeing can have no conception; but here is only a demand for greater patience and industry, virtues well worthy of being cultivated, and which he will especially need. Though the result be not commensurate with the effort, let no teacher be discouraged thereby.

In the Musical Department, the loss of so many of the senior pupils, while it impairs the efficiency of the choir and orchestra, gives, at the same time, a better opportunity for the younger pupils to come forward and profit by the increased attention individually received from their teacher. A good orchestra attests the knowledge and skill of the instructor, and its exercises form a prominent and imposing feature in a public exhibition. Its practical utility, however, compared with making good pianists and organists, must depend upon the employment which excellence in either will probably give the blind. Music seems their peculiar province, and from this source, if they succeed in their



attempts to teach the seeing, of which there can be little doubt, they will most easily derive their support. Several have within the last few months engaged in this employment, and with unexpected success: this has offered a strong inducement to learners, and has very much increased their zeal for the study. All, who possess talents and industry to excel in music, and to derive profit from it as a profession, should have every facility for attaining the requisite degree of skill on the piano and organ, and an available knowledge of the principles of thorough bass. Those, who study music as a relaxation, or merely for the gratification of themselves and friends, can have ample time and means for the acquisition of such knowledge, in connection with others, in the daily instruction given to the orchestra, without otherwise encroaching on the labours of the teacher. Nor, where there is the least talent, should its cultivation be neglected. It would be unwise to disregard a source of so much enjoyment, while they can receive the valuable instruction of Mr. Rasché. Some modifications can be made in this department, and still greater facilities offered, when the buildings of the late purchase are completed.

In the Mechanical Department, the efforts of Mr. Meyer are yearly increasing in value; and a very decided improvement has resulted from the order and system introduced. Experiments have been instituted to test the comparative value of the different employments, that more judgment may be applied to individual selections. It appears from Appendix, [No. III.] that this department, after deducting the salaries of the teachers belonging to it, the cost of tools and materials, and the money paid to pupils for over-work, has yet a surplus above the amount of stock of last year. The receipts from sales have been unusually large, partly in consequence of excursions, but chiefly from retailing articles in the store, at an advance on the wholesale prices. This store, which is under the immediate charge of Mr. Snider, has proved a very useful appendage to the Institution. It is constantly supplied with door-mats, rag-carpet, baskets and brushes of various kinds—articles of daily use to the housekeeper,—warranted of the best materials, and at prices which, on the ground of economy, would well recompense the purchaser for the trouble of a visit. Besides, the purchaser, with this claim on its courtesies, would find access to the Institution, and could witness the differ-

ent exercises of the pupils. This is no disguised appeal for charity; though by requiring but a slight sacrifice of time, and a little active exertion, it involves an effort of true benevolence. Good can thus be done even in making necessary household purchases, without additional cost, and often with great economy, since the credit of the Institution is pledged for the quality of the materials and the reasonableness of the prices. Every philanthropic housekeeper can encourage the blind in their industry, by purchasing the articles of daily use made by them, and can find in so doing, her interest coincide with gratified benevolence. The improvement of the females in sewing, knitting, and fancy work, has been highly satisfactory.

The Printing Department still continues under the charge of Mr. Snider. During the past year, little has issued from the press beyond the monthly numbers of the Student's Magazine, the only periodical published for the blind. The absence of the principal, with several of the pupils on excursions in New Jersey, Delaware, and through this Commonwealth, devolving the charge of the Institution upon Mr. Snider, combined with other causes to prevent an active employment of the press. The discharge of so many pupils, whose special wants must be supplied to secure, as far as depended on the Institution, their success; the reception of so large a number of new ones, requiring peculiar attention in the study of their disposition and character; and lastly, the experiments instituted in the workshop, useful only in proportion to the accuracy of their results, all were allowed to encroach upon the time and attention allotted to the Printing Department. The question here suggests itself for the consideration of other institutions, whether they cannot give employment to the press, when circumstances would otherwise keep it idle. The two presses established for the blind in this country, offer a choice in type whenever these institutions find it necessary or desirable to print any work for their own use. As the older institutions of New York and Ohio can, without impairing their utility, afford the means, and as individual liberality may from time to time put it in the power of the others to print editions of particular works, would it not be well for them to make use of one of the established presses for the purpose. The maintenance of a Printing Department added to the yearly interest on the first cost, would equal the expense of publishing a large

work; and as this is yearly saved to them, may it not be the desire as well as the interest of other institutions to expend this sum in adding to the library for the blind, publications of their own, by means of one or the other of these presses. So that useful books are only multiplied and made cheap, this Institution, although feeling a preference for her own type, would gladly welcome a work from the press of her Boston sister.

A strong desire is felt to publish this year several works suited to the more urgent wants of the blind; also, if the funds can be obtained, and other institutions will aid, to commence an edition of the New Testament, to be given freely to all the blind who can read it. The Bible has been printed for the blind at the Boston press, by the American Bible Society; but on applying for it, instead of being presented with a copy, the blind man, dependent on public charity for his daily bread, is expected to pay, for this holy gift of God to man, three times the price which the wealthy seeing pay for their elegant editions. Thus this treasure, which the blind have fondly hoped to call their own, is utterly beyond their reach.

The wisdom of this may be apparent to the Managers of that Society; but would it not accord better with the sympathies of the contributors to its funds, that of the destitute blind, the few, who have learned to read, should freely have the Sacred Volume for their own quiet perusal and meditation.

Much sympathy is evinced for the melancholy condition of John Lankford, a blind boy from Annapolis, Maryland, who for the last eighteen months has been deaf and dumb. He had partially learned to read before this last affliction; but since his sickness, though Miss Colton has taught him to use the mute alphabet, and has tried to teach him to read, he manifests an utter aversion to conversation or study. He is however very unwilling to be idle, and seems most contented and happy when employed in the workshop at his trade of brushmaking, in which he excels. Sometimes for hours he is convulsed with laughter; then again he will express to his teacher a strong desire to hear, appearing to deeply feel and lament being thus buried alive. It is feared that the internal disorganization, which has resulted in an entire loss of the sense of hearing, will finally, from prevailing symptoms, terminate in idiocy. He can seldom be roused to any mental effort; and when his reluctance is overcome, the ex-



ertion is momentary, and he obviously feels relieved when allowed to crawl back into himself again.

Fanny Gutzlaff, the blind Chinese, for whose health reasonable fears were entertained for many months after her admission, is now strong and entirely well. The journey through the State last summer, did her so much good, that she has not had a sick day since. Nor was her presence without effect upon the Sunday School children, and the many assemblies to whom she read the Holy Scriptures, in calling their attention to her fatherland, now open for the reception of the Bible, and for the extension of missionary enterprise.

An object of regard and deep interest to her many friends, she receives great attention from the religious community, more especially from those interested in missionary efforts. Hopes are fondly cherished that she will, in due time, return to her native land, with the ability and desire to repay the kindness of those who adopted her, by her exertions for the good of others.

The Records, from April to January, 1844, a period of nine months, show about two thousand private visitors, from all parts of the Union, besides those who have been present on public occasions. The pupils were examined before the members of the Methodist Episcopal Conference in April last; and in May, before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, both of the Old and New School; on which occasion clergymen from eighteen different States were present, and expressed great astonishment and delight, that the blind could be thus educated. On the 26th of May, the pupils were again examined in presence of the members of the American Philosophical Society, and of the distinguished strangers who were guests of that Society. The satisfaction and delight so strongly expressed on all these occasions, and by the many private visitors, on examining the general arrangements, and witnessing the attainments of the pupils, and the advantages afforded them for improvement, must be extremely gratifying to the early patrons of the Institution, and to the many friends who are so deeply interested in the education of the Blind.

B. W. RICHARDS,  
President.

ROBERT PATTERSON,  
Recording Secretary.

*Feb. 29th, 1844.*

# APPENDIX.

[ No. I. ]

## LIST OF PUPILS IN THE INSTITUTION,

FEBRUARY 1, 1844.

### *Resident Pupils (Time expired).*

Eli Whelan (late assistant in the workshop),	Pennsylvania.
Sarah Marsh, . . . . .	”
Elizabeth Solomon, . . . . .	”
Hannah Gillem, . . . . .	”
Rachel Laird, . . . . .	”

### *Pupils from Pennsylvania.*

#### FEMALES.

Elizabeth Adolph,  
 Maria Gill,  
 Mary Donnelly,  
 Marcia Finney,  
 Anna Fithian,  
 Emma Westby,  
 Maria Jones,  
 Elvina Wasley,  
 Maria Foote,  
 Mary Wheaton,  
 Rebecca Raney,  
 Phœbe E. Fithian,  
 Maria Cormany,  
 Nancy Henderson,  
 Fleurene Frisard,  
 Mary James,  
 Sarah Ann Minnich,  
 Caroline Souder,  
 Margaret J. Love,  
 Rachel Street,  
 Mary P. Jones,  
 Mary Ann Gillespie (not yet admitted).

#### MALES.

Samuel Pyle,  
 Samuel M<sup>c</sup>Giffin,  
 John Robinson,  
 Henry Boyer,  
 Jacob Berry,  
 Hugh Coyle,  
 William Harder,  
 M. Bennis Clark,  
 John James,  
 Hugh M<sup>c</sup>Lean,  
 John F. Wendell,  
 Walter S. Fortescue,  
 Cyrus Dubbs,  
 David Ireland,  
 James J. Peebles,  
 Brice Henderson,  
 David Loughery,  
 Edward Boyd,  
 John J. Romig,  
 Richard M<sup>c</sup>Elrevy,  
 David Adair,  
 David Woods,  
 William M<sup>c</sup>Millan,  
 Alexander M<sup>c</sup>Millan,  
 James M<sup>c</sup>Closkey,  
 John Claiborne,  
 Henry Frey.

*From Maryland.*

## FEMALES.

Sarah E. Whittington,  
 Sarah Lynch,  
 Fanny Hoke,

## MALES.

John Jones,  
 John Lankford,  
 James E. S. Magruder,  
 James Connell.

*From New Jersey.*

Matilda Hankins,  
 Sarah Ann Dandy,  
 Elizabeth A. Fennimore,

Matilda Cruser,  
 Sarah Cruser,  
 John Lawrence.

*From Delaware.*

Sarah A. Eaton.

*From China (Asia).*

Fanny Gutzlaff.

[NOTE. Since the adoption of the Report, Eli Whelan, John Robinson, and William Harder have been discharged to commence business for themselves in their native places; Jacob Berry has also been discharged. Catharine Cruser and Hannah Hildreth, from New Jersey, and James Southern, from this State, have been admitted.]

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[ No. II. ]

## PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

*Books published in "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind."*

The Gospel of Mark, 160 pages, 4to. 1833. This is the first embossed book printed in this country.

Early Days of Washington, and Declaration of Independence of the United States, 71 pages, 8vo. 1834.

Die Ostereier, (German) 84 pages, folio cap.

The Books of Ruth and Esther, 50 pages, „

Guide to Spelling, 86 pages, „

Proverbs of Solomon, 96 pages, „

Auswahl, (Selections in German) 44 pages, „

Select Library for the Blind, 5 vols., 100 pages each, fol. cap. 1839.

Student's Magazine, (published monthly) 6 vols., from 1838 to 1843, inclusive.

French Verbs, 25 pages, full size, cap sheet.

Church Music, 3 vols., full size, 100 pages each.—This selection contains more than 150 popular tunes of standard church music; and it will greatly assist the student in acquiring a practical knowledge of thorough bass.\*

Psalms and Hymns, 68 pages, full size cap.—This volume contains 175 Psalms and Hymns, in common use, and adapted to the above selection of church music.

A Short Dictionary of Musical Terms.

For a few years past little has been done in the Printing Department. As a separate account will be kept of the funds of this department, any donation or bequest to it will be exclusively appropriated to multiplying works for the blind.

All legacies and donations to the printing fund, to aid in supplying the blind with books, should specify that particular object.

#### FORM OF A LEGACY.

I hereby give and bequeath to "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind," in Philadelphia, and their successors, forever, (if real estate,) all that, &c., (if personal,) the sum of, &c.

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### [ No. III. ]

#### MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Value of finished articles on hand, January 1st, 1843,	-	\$674 78
Value of unfinished           ,,                   ,,	-	588 16
Value of materials           ,,                   ,,	-	472 79
Materials purchased during the year 1843,	-   -   -	1,081 78
Tools           ,,                   ,,	-   -   -	85 36
Sundry expenses of the Store,	-   -   -	23 99
Paid for instruction in Work Department,	-   -   -	827 87
Paid to the pupils for overwork,	-   -   -	136 99
Amount charged to Manufacturing Department,	-	<u>\$3,891 72</u>

\* These volumes of music have been used with great success here, and in two similar institutions; their appearance and utility have elicited the commendation of foreign professors of music, who have visited the Institution.

Value of finished articles on hand January 1st, 1844,	-	\$1,296	25
Value of unfinished               ,,               ,,	-	280	49
Value of materials               ,,               ,,	-	407	70
From sales during the year 1843,	-	1,891	73
Articles used in the house,   -   -   -   -   -	-	291	62
Amount credited Manufacturing Department, -   -	-	\$4,167	79
Amount charged               ,,               ,,   -   -	-	3,891	72
Balance in favour of       ,,               ,,   -   -	-	\$276	07

## [ No. IV. ]

## EXCURSION.

On the 10th of July last, the Principal, accompanied by Mr. Rasche and four male pupils, also three female pupils in charge of their teacher, Miss Colton, started on an excursion through the State, during the vacation. Twenty different counties were visited; and examinations and concerts were given in Bristol, Newtown, Doylestown, New Hope, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Hagerstown in Maryland, Mercersburg, Bedford, Somerset, Mount Pleasant, Greensburg, Uniontown, Brownsville, Washington, Canonsburg, Pittsburg, Butler, Mercer, Meadville, Erie, New Castle, and Beaver. At Harrisburg Mr. Meyer joined the party, bringing with him Fanny Gutzlaff, the Chinese girl, who had been sent for. After travelling twelve hundred and seventy-seven miles, and appearing before the public and Sabbath School children sixty-nine times, the party returned to the Institution, Sept. 27th, having expended about two thousand dollars, all of which had been obtained from admission fees. Words would feebly express the gratitude of the Principle, for the facilities afforded in making arrangements in the several places visited, for the kindness uniformly manifested towards his pupils, or for the courtesy and attentions of those to whom he had letters. Among the many to whom he is indebted for their warm-hearted benevolence, the services of Judge Ewing of Uniontown, will not easily be forgotten.

Great praise is due to the gentlemen of the public press, for their kind notices of the pupils, and for the zeal uniformly manifested for the education of the blind.

The difficulties and petty vexations of the journey are passing from the memory; but it will long treasure the warm sympathies that welcomed the sightless strangers, and the many acts of kindness that gladdened their path.

To D. B. TOWER, Esq.

Dear Sir,—I feel under the greatest obligation for the favour you have shown to Mrs. G. in receiving one of the blind children, Gno, (goose, this is her Chinese name,) into the Asylum, and I trust you will kindly express thus my sentiments, both to the Trustees as well as the Directors of the Institution.

In this ancient country we have been preceded in all our benevolent plans by some thousand years. There have been here foundling hospitals and blind asylums since times immemorial. In the latter, the boys are taught by a blind teacher, who knows a good deal by heart, and their principal study is the art of divination. You see their pupils traversing the whole country, with a kind of two or three stringed guitar covered with a snake's skin, playing amusingly, and inviting the bystanders to have their fortunes told, which they perform with much gravity, taking care to be rich in promises. As their number, on account of the peculiar formation of the Chinese eye, and the consequent frequent ocular diseases, is so very great, they will go in long strings on begging expeditions, and interest the people by their humorous cheerfulness. I myself have a house full of them, and set them to work to plait straw shoes, which they do with great dexterity.

The most important epoch in all Chinese history has now arrived. Never in my life did I witness such an extraordinary and beneficial change, so instantaneously. The most kindly feelings prevail towards foreigners in the northern provinces; we walk about in the Chinese cities just as if we were at home, and how beneficial such cordiality will finally prove for the Gospel, I need not now mention. Certainly, God has done a wondrous and great work, for which we ought to praise his glorious name, and He who commenced it will also carry it through. There is much to rejoice at, scarcely any thing to complain of, and if any people are happily situated, we certainly are so in this remote quarter of the world.

May the God of all grace bless your Institution abundantly, and may all the children prove indeed to your satisfaction, that they are penetrated with the love of the Saviour. With this wish I have the pleasure of calling myself, dear sir, your very obliged,  
CH. GUTZLAFF.

My dear Gno,—Thank you for the letter you dictated on board, about the rules of grammar. You are quite right in saying that I have still very much to learn. As for you the greatest lesson to acquire is how to love the Redeemer, and so become through his mercies a child of God. That this will soon be your privilege is the prayer of

Your former affectionate friend,  
CH. GUTZLAFF.



DR. *George W. Edelman, Treasurer of the "Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind."* CR.

1843.		1844.	
Mar. 1.	To Cash in Bank North America, received from the late Treasurer, - - -	Dec. 30.	By Cash paid sundry orders drawn by the Board, and chargeable as follows:—
April 8.	Do. rec'd from J. H. Brolaskey, 6 mo's interest on Glenn and Johnston's mortgage, - - -		For the use of Com. on Instruction, \$5,793 22
" 12.	Do. rec'd for 12 mo's interest on 'Thos. Hughes' mortgage, - - -		For the use of Com. on Household, 6,048 26
" 13.	Do. rec'd from American Fire Insurance Company, dividend on 231 shares, - - -		By Cash paid School & Faurest, on account, per order of the Board, No. 811, for property purchased of them, situated in the rear of the Institution, - - -
May 1.	Do. rec'd for 6 mo's interest on Lewis Breche-min's mortgage, - - -		By Cash paid discount on \$11,041.67, received in relief issues from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and converted into bankable funds, - - -
June 22.	Do. rec'd from the executors of the estate of Dr. Pierre Antoine Blénon, dec'd, on ac't - - -	1844.	By Balance in the Bank of North America this day, to the credit of the Institution, - - -
July 17.	Do. rec'd for 6 mo's interest on Jacob Schiedel's mortgage, - - -	Jan. 2.	
" 24.	Do. rec'd from Jos. Battin, 6 mo's interest on C. & S. Kearney's mortgage, - - -		
" 31.	Do. rec'd from J. H. Brolaskey, 6 mo's interest on Glenn & Johnston's mortgage, - - -		
Aug. 11.	Do. rec'd for 6 mo's int. on Frederick Brown's mortgage, - - -		
Sept. 6.	Do. rec'd from Robert Patterson, 1 year 8 mo's interest on H. S. Tanner's mortgage, collected by him, - - -		
Oct. 21.	Do. rec'd for 6 mo's interest on Lewis Breche-min's mortgage, - - -		
" "	Do. rec'd from American Fire Insurance Company, dividend on 231 shares, - - -		
" 25.	Do. rec'd for 6 mo's interest on Jacob Schiedel's mortgage, - - -		
" 26.	Do. rec'd from the executors of the estate of Dr. Pierre Antoine Blénon, dec'd, on ac't, - - -		
Dec. 15.	Do. rec'd from Germantown & Perkiomen Turnpike Company, dividend on 2 shares, - - -		
	\$3657 93		11,841 48
	132 00		7,500 00
	60 00		329 27
	693 00		3,116 53
	45 00		
	600 00		
	60 00		
	22 50		
	132 00		
	600 00		
	600 00		
	45 00		
	693 00		
	60 00		
	400 00		
	6 50		



Do.	rec'd from Chestnut Hill and S. H. Turnpike Company, dividend on 21 shares,	94 50
Do.	rec'd from Lancaster Turnpike Company, dividend on 54 shares,	135 00
Do.	rec'd from Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Co., dividend on 16 shares,	116 80
Do.	rec'd from Dr. Heber Chase, 6 mo's interest on H. S. Tanner's mortgage,	180 00
Do.	rec'd for Board and Tuition of the Pupils of the Institution, from the State of Penn'a, for 12 mo's to April 1, 1843, \$7,230.55	
	rec'd from State of Penn'a, for 6 mo's to Oct. 1, - - - 3,811.12	11,041 67
	rec'd from the State of New Jersey, for 12 mo's to Oct. 1, - - -	729 34
	rec'd from the State of Maryland, for 6 mo's to April 1, - - - \$716.67	
	rec'd from do. for Margaret Turner's funeral expenses, - - - 54.64	762 31
Do.	rec'd from annual contributors, - - -	183 52
Do.	rec'd from donation box, - - -	4 03
Do.	rec'd from exhibitions, - - -	96 43
Do.	rec'd from sales of merchandise, - - -	1,577 16
Do.	rec'd from subscribers to "Student's Magazine," - - -	59 59
		<u>\$22,787 28</u>

E. E. Treasurer's Office, January 2d, 1844.

GEO. W. EDELMAN, *Treasurer.*

The Committee of Finance have examined the foregoing account, and compared the same with the vouchers produced in support thereof, and find the same correct: balance in the Bank of North America, —Thirty-one hundred and sixteen dollars and fifty-three cents, \$3,116.53, Jan. 2, 1844.

SAM'L BRECK, }  
F. FRALEY, } *Committee of Finance.*  
J. K. KANE, }

\$22,787 28

[ No. VII. ]

RECEIPTS FROM THE BIRCH LEGACY,  
FOR THE YEAR 1843.

By O. FULLER, *Late Treasurer.*

1843.

Jan.	4,	From Franklin Institute to April, 1842,	\$12 50	
„	6,	From P. W. & B. R. R. Co. Aug. 1840,	10 50	
„	6,	From „ „ Aug. 1842,	10 50	
„	12,	From Union Insurance Company,	45 60	
Feb.	4,	From P. W. & B. R. R. Co. to Feb. 1843,	10 50	
„	4,	From Ger. & Per. T. R. Co. to Nov. 1842,	3 00	
March 1,		Fred. Brown, interest on Mortgage, to Feb. 1843, - - - - -	600 00	
				<hr/> \$692 60

By GEO. W. EDELMAN, *Treasurer.*

April	8,	Six months' interest on Glenn & Johnson's bond, of J. H. Brolaskey,	\$132 00	
„	12,	Twelve mo's interest on Thos. Hughes' bond, - - - - -	60 00	
„	13,	Six mo's dividend from American Fire Insurance Co. - - - - -	693 00	
May	1,	Six mo's interest on Lewis Brechemin's bond, - - - - -	45 00	
July	17,	Six mo's interest on Jacob Schiedel's bond, - - - - -	60 00	
„	24,	Six mo's interest on C. & S. Kearney's bond, of James Battin, - - -	22 50	
“	31,	Six mo's interest on Glenn & Johnson's bond, of J. H. Brolaskey, - - -	132 00	
Aug.	11,	Six mo's interest on Fred. Brown's bond,	600 00	
Sept.	6,	Twenty mo's interest on H. S. Tanner's bond, received by Robt. Patterson,	600 00	
Oct.	21,	Six mo's interest on Lewis Brechemin's bond, - - - - -	45 00	
„	21,	Six mo's dividend from Am. Fire Ins. Co.	693 00	
„	25,	Six mo's interest on Jac. Schiedel's bond,	60 00	
Dec.	15,	Twelve mo's dividend from Ger. & Perk. Turnpike Co. - - - - -	6 50	
„	16,	Twelve mo's dividend from Chesnut Hill & S. H. Turnpike Co. - - -	94 50	
„	16,	Twelve mo's dividend from Phil. & Lancaster Turnpike Co. - - -	135 00	

Dec. 15, Twelve mo's dividend from Chel. & W. Grove Turnpike Co. - - -	116 80	
„ 30, Six mo's interest on H. S. Tanner's bond, of Dr. Heber Chase, - - -	180 00	
	<hr/>	3,675 30
		<hr/>
		\$4,367 90
		<hr/>

January 2, 1844.

GEO. W. EDELMAN, *Treasurer.*

[ No. VIII. ]

ORDERS DRAWN BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

*From Jan. 1, 1843 to Jan. 1, 1844.*

1843.

Jan. 5, Orders to pay outstanding bills of previous years,		\$1,420 34	
„ Do. salaries chargeable to Committee of In-			
struction, - - -	\$1,169 50		
„ Do. salaries chargeable to Com. of Household,	155 56		
During the year, orders to pay sundries chargeable to			
Com. of Household, - - -	6,471 50		
Do. orders to pay sundries chargeable to			
Com. of Instruction, - - -	6,122 98		
Do. special order to repair roof injured by			
the storm, - - -	114 00		
Do. special order for Mr. Friedlander's por-			
trait, - - -	100 00		
Do. special order for oil cloth carpet in the			
halls, - - -	112 00		
Do. orders drawn on the treasury for cur-			
rent expenses, - - -	14,245 54	14,245 54	

1844.

Jan. 1, Balance of orders unexpended in hands of the			
Principal, - - -	316 53		
Used for current expenses of the year, - - -	13,929 01		
Funeral expenses from Maryland, 45 64			
Received from sales of merchandise,* 1,891 73			
	<hr/>	1,937 37	
		<hr/>	
		11,991 64	
Add bill for coal due the Birch estate, - - -	315 00		
	<hr/>		
Actual expenses of Institution for 1843, - - -	12,206 64		
	<hr/>		
Orders drawn for purchase of real estate, - - -		7,500 00	
		<hr/>	
		\$23,165 88	
		<hr/>	

Received in part by the former Treasurer.

## [ No. IX. ]

The Committee of Audit and Inspection respectfully report, that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, now in charge of the Committee of Finance, and that they find them to be as follows:—

*Deeds* and other muniments of the title to the Real Estate, occupied by the Institution, at the N. W. corner of Sassafras and Schuylkill Third Street.

Knowles Taylor and wife to the Institution.

Isaac S. Lloyd and wife to the Institution.

Policies of Insurance on the buildings erected on said property, issued by the Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Company,—

One on the main building for	-	-	-	\$12,000
One on the workshop for	-	-	-	1,000

*Bonds.*

Frederick Brown for \$15,000, secured by mortgage of the premises at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Delaware Fifth Street; and by a policy of perpetual insurance thereon, for \$4,000.

Henry S. Tanner for \$6,000, secured by mortgage of the premises No. 4 Franklin Row, West side of Ninth Street, between Walnut and Locust Streets; and by a policy of perpetual insurance for \$4,000.

Lewis Brechemin for \$1,500, secured by mortgage of the premises No. 170 South Third Street; and by a policy of perpetual insurance for \$500.

Christopher Kearney and Samuel Kearney for \$750, secured by mortgage of the premises No. 140 South Fifth Street; and by a policy of perpetual insurance for \$800.

Four Bonds, to wit: Mr. Billmeyer for \$2,650; Jesse Sharpless for \$2,800, \$3,300, \$3,059.46; total, \$11,809.46; secured by mortgages of the premises No. 274 High Street, and by a policy of perpetual insurance for \$5,000.

Thomas Hughes for \$1,000, secured by mortgage of a farm in New Britain Township, Bucks County, containing 103 acres and 1 perch of land, subject to prior mortgages for \$2,000. *Note.*—No policy of insurance.

*Stocks.*

Certificate No. 631, for nineteen shares of stock in the Union Insurance Company.

Certificate No. 361, for two hundred and thirty-one shares of stock in the American Fire Insurance Company.

Certificate No. 214, for twenty-one shares of stock in the Chesnut Hill and Spring House Turnpike Road Company.

Certificate for sixteen shares of stock in the Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Company.

Certificate No. 609, for two shares of stock in the Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company.

Certificate No. 1494, for five shares of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

Certificates No. 177 and 178, for twenty shares of stock in the Union Canal Company.

Certificates (54 in all) for fifty-four shares of stock in the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company.

Certificate No. 94, for one share Philadelphia Domestic Society.

Certificate No. 28, for six shares Pennsylvania Slate Company.

Certificate No. 28, for one share Vine Company.

Certificates No. 851 and 858, for two shares Centre Turnpike.

Certificate No. 63, for ten shares Susquehanna and Lehigh Canal.

Certificates No. 27, 28, and 98, for seventy shares Columbia Insurance Company of New York.

Certificates 326 and 336, for twenty-four shares Eagle Fire Company of New York.

Certificate No. 221, for thirty-six shares Eagle Fire Company of New York.

Certificate No. 431, for fourteen shares Mutual Insurance Company of New York.

### *Loans.*

Ten certificates, of fifty dollars each, for the five per cent. loan of the Franklin Institute.

Fifteen certificates, for thirty thousand dollars of the six per cent. loans of the Union Canal Company.

Certificate No. 63, for consolidated interest due by Union Canal Company for \$3,791.23.

Certificate No. 6302, for fifty-one thousand five hundred and thirty-one dollars sixty-nine cents of the six per cent. loan of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Certificate No. 438, for three thousand four hundred and one dollars eleven cents six per cent. convertible mortgage loan of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.

Certificate No. 1377, for fifteen hundred and thirty-two dollars eighty-seven cents of Pennsylvania five per cent. loan of 1833.

Certificate No. 258, for fourteen hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirteen cents of Pennsylvania five per cent. loan of 1839.

Certificate No. 75, for seventy-five dollars of Pennsylvania six per cent. loan of 1842.

John Robinson and Eli W. Whelan's receipt for one hundred and fifty dollars lent them by the Institution, payable in three years from Feb. 2, 1844, with interest at five per cent.

Deeds for three town lots in Beula, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

Exemplification of the Act of Incorporation of the Institution.

And the said Committee further report that they have examined the accounts of the Treasurer for the year 1843, as hereto appended, and compared the same with the vouchers produced in support thereof, and find the same correct.

F. FRALEY,  
JACOB G. MORRIS,

*Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1844.*

*Com. of Audit and Inspection.*

## [ No. X. ]

The chairman, on behalf of the Committee of Finance, offers the following schedule of the estate, real and personal, belonging to the Institution at the close of the last year.

### *Deeds.*

For the real estate occupied by the Institution, viz.—Knowles Taylor and wife, 13th June, 1835, and Isaac S. Lloyd and wife, 23d July, 1838.

For three town lots in Beula, Somerset County, Pennsylvania.

### *Policies of Insurance.*

By the Philadelphia Contributionship (perpetual), on the principal building of the Institution, for twelve thousand dollars, and on the workshop for one thousand.

On the several premises mortgaged to the Institution, except those of Thomas Hughes.

### *Bonds and Mortgages.*

Frederick Brown,	-	-	\$20,000
Glenn & Johnson,	-	-	4,400
Henry S. Tauner,	-	-	6,000
Thomas Hughes,	-	-	1,000

C. & S. Kearney,	-	-	750
L. Brechemin,	-	-	1,500
J. Scheidel,	-	-	2,000
			<hr/>
			\$35,650
			<hr/>

*Certificates of Stocks, &c.*

54 certificates, of 1 share each, of Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Company, valued at	-	-	-	\$2,700 00
1 certificate for 231 shares American Fire Insurance Company,	-	-	-	23,100 00
15 certificates of \$30,000, loan of Union Canal Company.				
1 certificate of \$3,791,	do.		do.	
2 certificates of 20 shares Union Canal Company.				
1 certificate of \$51,531.69, loan of Lehigh Navigation Company,	-	-	-	17,177 23
1 certificate of \$3,401.11, mortgage loan of Lehigh Navigation Company,	-	-	-	2,267 00
1 certificate of 50 shares New Orleans Canal and Banking Company,	-	-	-	2,000 00
1 certificate of 5 shares of Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company,	-	-	-	50 00
1 certificate of 35 shares Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company,	-	-	-	595 00
1 certificate of \$350, loan of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Rail Road Company,	-	-	-	280 00
1 certificate of 1 share Newcastle and Frenchtown Rail Road Company,	-	-	-	10 00
10 certificates of loan in Franklin Institute,	-	-	-	850 00
1 certificate of 21 shares Chesnut Hill and Spring House Turnpike Company,	-	-	-	1,500 00
1 certificate of 16 shares Cheltenham and Willow Grove Turnpike Company,	-	-	-	1,600 00
1 certificate of 19 shares Union Insurance Company,	-	-	-	1,140 00
1 certificate of 2 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company,	-	-	-	50 00
1 certificate of \$1,467.13, Pennsylvania State 5 per cent. and 1 certificate of \$1,532.87, do.			do.	1,950 00
1 certificate of \$75, Pennsylvania State 6 per cent.	-	-	-	50 00
70 shares Columbia Insurance Company, New York, and sundry shares in Eagle Fire Insurance Company,				



Amount brought forward,	55,319 23
New York; Mutual Insurance Company, New York; Centre Turnpike Company; Pennsylvania Slate Company; Philadelphia Domestic Society; Pennsyl- vania Vine Company; Susquehanna and Lehigh Company.	
	<hr/>
	\$55,319 23
Add mortgages, as per account,	35,650 00
	<hr/>
	\$90,969 23
Real estate occupied by the Institution, and that lately purchased, - - - - -	70,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$160,969 23
	<hr/>

The Committee of Finance further report, that the Treasurer has received during the year, in part of the legacy of A. Blénon, one thousand dollars, and that \$7,500 have been drawn from the treasury, to pay to Messrs. School and Faurest, as part of the purchase money of the lot and houses adjoining the estate occupied by the Institution.

They may add that Frederick Brown has paid off five thousand dollars of his mortgage, and J. Scheidel the whole of his, amounting to two thousand dollars. These two sums are now in bank, and form part of the balance of \$8,485.87, which the treasurer, by his account of the 1st of February (this day), reports to be in bank.

The Birch legacy has produced an income, during the year 1843, of \$4,367.90, as may be seen by the Treasurer's account handed in this day.

SAMUEL BRECK,  
*Chairman Com. of Finance.*

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[ No. XI. ]

*The Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, N. W. corner of Schuylkill Third and Sassafras Street, in the City of Philadelphia, conducted under the direction of a Board of Managers, by David B. Tower, A. M., Principal, assisted by Competent Teachers in the various Departments of Instruction.*

The undersigned, Committee of Admission and Discharge, hereby give notice, that they will receive applications for pupils to be admitted into the Institution. The Legislatures of Pennsylvania, Delaware, New

Jersey, and Maryland, have made provision for the education of a limited number of the indigent blind residing in their several States. Applicants for the *bounty* of either of the above named Commonwealths must conform to the requisitions, and the acts of their respective Legislatures, before they can be admitted; and they are required to furnish satisfactory evidence from respectable persons in their neighbourhoods, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect and constitution of the pupil.

In all cases, any existing regulations of the Board of Managers, of which the applicants may receive special notice, must be complied with.

Each pupil shall, on admission, be provided by his parents or guardians with a change of good comfortable clothing, to be renewed when required. The name of the owner must be marked on each article of clothing.

For the better information of persons at a distance, the form of application will, if requested, be forwarded to them.

No institution can offer greater facilities for educating private pupils, and such will be received from any State. For terms, &c., make application (if by letter, post paid), to David B. Tower, Principal, or to either of the undersigned, members of the "Committee of Admission and Discharge."

FRANKLIN PEALE,  
JOHN U. FRALEY,  
JONAS R. M'CLINTOCK.









